Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2827.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1858. VOL. 2, NO. 19.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

POETRY.

"LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE."

"A life on the Ocean Wave!"
The man who wrote it was green;
He never has been to sea,
And a storm he has never seen.

He never has been aroused
From the morning's gentle doze
By the sound of splashing water,
As it fell from the horrid hose!

He never has heard a man
Scrubbing right over his head,
With a noise sufficient to rouse
From the grave the slumbering dead.

He never has seen a fat woman
Growing thinner day by day,
And leaning over the vessel's side,
Throwing herself away;

While people look carelessly on,
Though in tears the woman may be.
And unfeelingly say it is nothing at all,
ONLY the roll of the sea.

And O! he has never been sea-sick
And crept into bed in his coat,
While every motion increased his THROBS,
And his INSIDES were all in his throat.

That man may have sailed in a boat,
In some puddle, or on a sound;
But if he has been to sea and wrote
Such a song, he deserves to be drowned.

[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

CAPTAIN R. B. MARCY—HIS LAST WINTER'S EXPEDITION.

[From the Washington Union.]

This able officer is now in this city under orders for special duty.

The expedition of Captain Marcy from Fort Bridger to New Mexico last winter, on which he was despatched by General Johnston, for the procurement of horses, mules, and cattle for the army at Camp Scott, was one of the most remarkable on record. The route he pursued, which lay in a pretty direct line across the Ubinty and Rocky Mountain chains, had been traversed before in the summer time by hunters and trappers, but had always been set down, even by those hardy men, as impracticable in the winter season. The old mountaineer Bridger pronounced the expedition impracticable. Captain Marcy set out from Fort Bridger, however, on the 27th November last, with forty soldiers, twenty-two citizens, thirty days' rations, and sixty-five mules, and reached Fort Massachusetts, New Mexico, six hundred and thirty miles from Camp Scott, with the loss of but a single man, on the 17th of January, performing the journey in the depth of winter.

Immediately after entering the mountains, (we derive our information from official papers,) the snow became so deep that it was impossible for the animals in their jaded state to make any progress through it. Forty men were accordingly placed in advance of the mules to break a track for them. This course, which was pursued from day to day, enabled the party slowly to force its way up the western slope of the mountains; but the snow rapidly increased in depth as they advanced, when, as they approached the summit of the mountains, it lay about five feet deep upon the level, and here the leading men were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees to prevent sinking to their necks.

The progress of the party was necessarily very slow, and although they labored most faithfully every day from daylight till dark, yet they advanced only nineteen miles in five days.—The animals finding no forage, except the pine leaves, became weaker continually. Many of them had died, and those remaining were reduced to a state bordering on starvation. The majority of the men had worn out their shoes before one-half of the journey was performed, and, owing to their exposed condition, several had their feet badly frozen, rendering it exceedingly painful for them to march or to sleep.

On the 3d of January the rations were all consumed, and the party were reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon such animals as became exhausted and could perform no further service. This meagre and unwholesome diet with men who were undergoing the most intensely severe labor that the human system is capable of sustaining, soon told upon them, and after a few days they became weak and emaciated, while the amount of labor they could perform sensibly diminished. Yet this little band of excellent soldiers, all of whom had volunteered for this severe service, performed the hard task allotted them cheerfully and with alacrity, and not one of them uttered a murmur or manifested the slightest insubordination. The brave men had undertaken the difficult and dangerous service for the laudable purpose of procuring food and animals for the comrades they had left at Camp Scott, who, there was good reason to believe, from the famished condition of the small number of animals which remained to them after the long march from Fort Leavenworth, and the attacks of the Mormons on the train, would be in a condition of want before the party could return.

It is known that Captain Marcy obtained the desired supplies in New Mexico, except American horses, and that he returned safely to Camp Scott with his welcome purchases.

The return route of the expedition was from Fort Union over the Raton Mountains; thence skirting the western base of the Rocky Mountains, across the head waters of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers to Bridger's pass at the Laramie river; thence along Bryan's trail to Sage creek; thence north across to Bitter creek, and down that to Green river, and to Camp Scott—the whole making a distance of seven hundred and forty miles.

It is a noticeable fact in regard to this road, that it affords a passage from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific without going over a mountain. The ascent to the summit level of the Rocky Mountain chain is here so very gentle as to be almost inperceptible, and for sixty miles upon the platerre forming the dividing ridge the eye cannot distinguish which course the water takes.

It will be remembered that great apprehension was felt lest the Mormons who, in strong parties, were sent out to waylay Capt. Marcy, should succeed in stampeding the animals and cattle he was bringing in from New Nexico.—This officer, however, had effectually provided against any such disaster. He had enlisted in his party, while in New Mexico, all the experienced hunters, mountain and frontier men that could be found, and thus was prepared to act on the offensive by anticipating the enemy and stampeding their own horses and mules. There is no doubt that they would have astounded the Mormons by completely succeeding in this project, had they fallen in with him in their scouting excursions.

Capt. Marcy is the author of the valuable report on Salt Lake Valley, which has been published by the government, in a large volume, and to which the country is indebted for nearly all its accurate information in regard to the Mormon country.

REMARKABLE LEAP OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* graphically describes a remarkable incident which occurred at the Little Miami Railroad Depot on last Wednesday morning, as follows:

About fifteen minutes before six o'clock, the engine "Washington," belonging to the Marietta and Cincinnati road, started down the track, some half or three quarters of a mile, for the purpose of bringing the empty cars to the depot preparatory to making up the 6.15th train, the engine being under the control of a man employed about the yard, and not the regular engineer. About half a mile from the depot, the man in charge discovered an engine of the Little Miami road backing down to the depot for the purpose of taking out the morning train for Cleveland. Fearing a collision, the person in charge of the Marietta engine, reversed, and jumped from the machine. A minute after, the two engines came together, when the impetus given to the Marietta engine, together with the force of the reversed power, started it towards the depot with the velocity of a rocket. The down grade gave it additional headway, and it bounded along the track like a fiend incarnate, belching forth fire and smoke to the distance of twenty or thirty feet from the track, and literally bounding from the iron rails, threatening destruction to every thing that impeded its progress. Experienced judges of the speed of railway trains, who saw this engine on its lightning travels, say that it could not have been going at a less rate than *seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour*! Its final bringing up shows that their calculations could not have been far out of the way.

Upon the track in the depot the morning train, consisting of some four or five cars had been made up, and with about one hundred passengers had got upon the track. Almost before the persons standing by could realize that an engine had entered one end of the depot, the iron steed had bounded through the entire length, demolished an *eighteen inch brick wall*, timbers and all, at the rear, leaped across two road tracks—one about ten feet below the other—without touching *either*, and imbedded itself in a huge pile of coal in the yard of J. Cochnower!—The distance leaped, from the wall of the depot to the lamp of the engine, could not have been less than *seventy-five feet!* All this distance, through the demolished wall of the depot, it dragged the tender loaded with wood, without breaking the couplings.

☞Davy Crockett happened to be present at an exhibition of animals in the city of Washington, where a monkey seemed to attract his attention, and he observed: "If that fellow had a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright, of Ohio." The Major happened to be just behind Crockett, and tapped Davy's shoulder. Turning around Davy very formally remarked: "I'll be hanged, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask, your's or the monkey's."

MEETING OF THE MONSTERS.

BY ULTRA MARINE TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the monsters of the deep, held at Cape Breton, yesterday afternoon, the Prince of Wales was chosen President. He stated the object of the meeting to be to decide upon the merits of the Atlantic Cable, it probable infringement upon the rights of original settlers, and generally to consider what it all meant.—Suddenly, he said, they found this cable thrust down among them, which was calculated to deceive the small fry, as they deemed that it was something to eat. He himself had rubbed his nose against it, but could make no impression upon it. It was a little matter, but still it was to be looked at as opening a way in their domain, and he wished for a free expression on the opinion of the meeting. He was convinced that though they were fish they wouldn't be scaly about the matter, and if everything was satisfactory, he for one would say, let it slide.

Thomas Cod, Esq., was one that had been deceived by the line, and had, in his efforts to bite it, broken out several of his front teeth.—[A voice in the crowd—"Go to the dentist's and get some new ones, and charge them to the telegraph company."] He heard the suggestion, and perhaps should profit by it, but his feelings were outraged by the deception.

J. Shark, Esq., of the detective force, said that as he was chasing a delinquent mullet, he came in contact with the line, and received a severe injury in his head. He begged the company to look at the wound. [He removed a large piece of kelp and revealed a deep mark over his right eye.] He confessed that he had been staggered by the blow, and asked if the company would see anybody injured in that way.

Sergeant Swordfish, of the Marines, declared that he had been startled by what he had heard. The domain of the main had been invaded, and he, for one, was ready to throw away his scabbard, and go and saw off the cable.

King Fish, Esq., took the same view as his military friend, and went in for cutting off.

Mr. Horse Mackerel thought there was cause to suspect anything in this line they couldn't see the end of. For his part he thought all respectable fish should raise their tongues and sounds against it.

Jolly Porpoise, Esq., rose to speak, when every fin ceased to vibrate, and a universal smile spread over the audience. He said he had not come to make a speech but he was of the opinion that he might say something, as he usually did when he spoke. He was for introducing pacific measures, even though this was in the Atlantic. [Laughter.] He was not one to believe that that line was going to affect any fish that was not a chowder head. [Hear, hear.] If fish could confine themselves simply to cold water, there would be no danger. For his part he was disposed to blow for the new line. [Cheers.]

Mr. O'Shun Shadd had come to listen rather than take any active part in the business of the meeting, but he and his companion, Mr. Bluefish, from a summer visit to the Glades, had learned to respect Yankee prowess, and would say if that enterprising class of animals had anything to do with the present mysterious arrangement, he wouldn't oppose it, because it would do no good. It was bound to go.

Mr. Bluefish responded, "That's so!" and a young Tautog, whose ancestors had fallen at Compton, wiped away a briny tear, as he endorsed the response.

Mr. Deepsea Cod didn't see much cause for uneasiness, although he could not feel a direct interest in the matter, as, thanks to science, he was now master of a little 'ile' of his own, which occupied him, in which his interest was concentrated. The cry of "Liver" he had just heard in the crowd, did not affect him. He threw back the imputation, and would say that through his liver many human lights had been kept from going out. He was a philanthropist, and was willing to sacrifice himself as long as it would pay.

Mr. Bigg Blackfish did not apprehend much trouble from it, only he was opposed to all innovations.

He didn't believe in any new fangled notions at all, and thought that by consenting to let the cable remain, they were encouraging the vagaries of the fish out of water. He would move the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the long line across our territory is an infringement, and should not be allowed.

This resolution was discussed by Messrs. Cod, Haddock, Dolphin, and others chiefly in opposition, when the resolution was lost.

It was then voted that the cable be allowed to remain, and the proceedings were ordered to be published, to be furnished through the cable, a battery of electrical eels having volunteered their services for the occasion.

After thanking the president for the polite and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties, the meeting dissolved in deep water.—*Boston Gazette.*

A PRINTER IN COURT.

A suit came off the other day in which a printer named Kelvey was a witness. The case was an assault and battery that came off between Brown and Henderson.

'Mr. Kelvey, did you witness the affair referred to?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, what have you to say about it?'

'That it was the best piece of punctuation I have seen for some time.'

'What do you mean by that?'

'Why that Brown dotted one of Henderson's eyes, for which Henderson put a period to Brown's breathing for about a half a minute.'

The Court comprehended the matter at once, and fined the defendant fifty dollars.

NELSON LEE'S ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW AMONG THE CAMANCHES.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* notices the return to that city of Nelson Lee, who was taken prisoner by the Camanche Indians in 1856, near Eagle Pass, while on his way from Texas to California. He furnishes the following:

Lee's life was spared because the Indians could not manage a repeating watch which he carried. The watch saved his life. In the Camanche camp Mr. Lee found no less than twenty-eight captured white women and some thirty or forty children. A day or two after he arrived in camp, they massacred an English woman named Anna Haskin, in a most cruel manner. They tied her naked to a tree, and in the presence of her two daughters, Margaret and Harriet Haskin, inflicted the most revolting cruelties upon her. Before Mrs. Haskin was finally despatched, she was tortured for nearly half a day, during which time the Indians became excited with liquor, and danced about her like so many demons. They took sharp pieces of flint and cut her flesh in all possible directions. Mrs. Haskin and her daughters were captured while on their way to the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake. The daughters still remain with the Indians. Their ages are 17 and 19. Lee made his escape in the following manner: He was accompanying the chief of the Camanches to a lodge some miles distance. During the tramp they met a party of Indians. the Indians gave the chief a skin filled with liquor. The chief drank of the spirits and became excited. Arriving at a creek he dismounted and stooped down to drink. At this moment Lee seized his tomahawk, split his head open and killed him instantly. He then took the chief's rifle, mounted the chief's horse, and put for Mexico. When he reached Mexico he was completely naked, while his feet and legs were so swolen from being cut by the cactus plant, that he could go only some eight miles a day. The last hundred miles he did on foot, his horse having died of exhaustion. The Mexicans treated him very kindly, and gave him money and clothing to reach home. The clothes he now wears in Albany are those given him by the Mexicans.

PENN'S DEED FROM THE INDIANS IN 1685.

This indenture witnesseth that we, Packenah, Jarckham, Sikals, Partquessott, Jervis, Essepenauk, Felktroy, Hekellappan, Econus Machidona, Mettheonga, Wassa Powery, Indian Kings, Sachemakers right owners of all lands from Quing Quingas, called Duck Creek, unto Upland, called Chester Creek, all along by the west of Delaware river, and so between the said creeks backware as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods, to us in hand paid by William Penn, proprietary and Governor of the province of Pensylvania and Territories thereof, viz:

20 guns, 20 fathoms mitchcoat, 50 fathoms strand water, 100 bars of lead, 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 48 pair of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 barrels red lead, 100 fathoms of wampum, 30 glass bottles, 30 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 50 steels, 300 flints, 30 pairs of scissors, 30 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 Jewsharps, 20 hoes, 30 gimblets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 100 strings of beads, Do hereby acknowledge, &c. Given under our hands, &c. at Newcastle, second day of the eight month, 1685.

The above is a true copy from a copy taken from the original, by Ephraim Morton, now living in Washington county, Pa., formerly a clerk in the Land Office, which copy he gave to Wm. Stratton, and from which the above was taken in Little York, this 7th day of December, 1813.

CARE OF THE EYES.—Crawford, the celebrated sculptor, had an inveterate habit of reading in a reclined position; one eye had to be taken out in consequence of a cancerous tumor forming behind it, and his life has paid the forfeit, after years of suffering and the expenditure of a large amount of money. Prescott, the historian, in consequence of the disorder of a nerve, by which the eyes were rendered useless for all writing purposes, could not use a pen, as he was unable to see when it failed, to make a mark for want of ink; nor could he distinguish the lines on the edges of his paper; yet, with disadvantages, he wrote all his historicals, using an agate stylus on carbonated paper, being guided as to the lines and edges by brass wires drawn terough a wooden frame; but with all these hindrances he has made himself one of the most readable of modern historians, and earned a fortune besides. To avoid these calamities we urge, upon the young especally, never to use the eyes by any artificial light where nicety of sight is required, nor to use them in any strained position, or while riding in rail-cars or carriages. We urge upon parents, in view of the many incurable eye diseases to caution their children against reading by twilight; that is not before sunrise nor after sunset. It would be greatly better not to allow them to read or sew by any artificial light; but, if that is unavoidable, let it be imperative that they cease at nine o'clock at night in summer and by ten at farthest in wiuter. It is a most inexcusable folly, and will sooner or later bring its punishment, to read or sew by gas, or lamp, or candlelight, and then sleep after daylight next morning as a habit. To persons of all ages it is a most injurious practice.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

☞A gentleman in an eating house the other day, looked in vain for a bill of fare. Not finding one, he inquired of a waiter:

'Will you bring me a programme?

Yes sir, he replied, will you have it boiled or roasted?

The gentleman fearing it might be rather indigestible, declined both propositions.

BRING OUT YOUR POUND CAKE.

Among the company of a grand five dollar ball given at New Orleans last spring in honor of some public event, was a green'un, who had never seen anything of the kind upon so grand a scale and was totally at loss to understand the ridiculous, new fangled dances which prevailed. Paying an enormous price for a ticket and having been fasting for some time in anticipation of the fete, his whole thoughts were directed to the enjoyment in that line in store for him. He strode up and down the saloon with his hands in his pantaloons pockets accosting every waiter he encountered with:

"Boy, look here, is supper most ready?"

At last supper was announced, and in rushed our hero in advance of everybody, and seating himself about the centre of the table began to beckon every waiter whose eye he could catch, but no one to his indignation, approached him until after the ladies had been seated and served when he was asked whether he would take some ham.

"*Ham!*" exclaimed he, with most profound astonishment, "Do you 'spose sir, I can eat five dollars worth of *ham*? *Bring us some of your pound cake and sich like!*"

DR. O. W. HOLMES.—A writer in the Boston *Transcript* says: "While every newspaper in this country has been full of the Autocrat's praises, has quoted his poetry, his puns and his epigrams, we learn that literary men in England give him even higher commendation.—Several London journals have alluded to these papers in high terms, but from private sources we have more reliable opinions. At a dinner party in London some months ago, Thackeray spoke of this series of papers as among the foremost in modern literature, and adding with emphasis, that no living Englishman could have written them. Wilkie Collins after alluding to these articles, and to the new essays of Emerson, said that with such contributions the *Atlantic Monthly* need not fear competition anywhere in the civilized world. And recently Charles Reade, alluding to the *Atlantic Monthly*, held this language: "The stories are no worse than Blackwood's and Fraser's, &c., and some of the other matter is infinitely beyond our monthly and trimestrial scribblers, being genuine in thought and English in expression; whereas what passes for criticism here is too often a mere mixture of cuck-oo and hee-haw, a set of conventional phrases turned, not in English, but in Norman French and the jargon of the schools. After five-and twenty years of these * * * without a spark of thought, novelty or life among them, I turn to such papers as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" with a sense of relief and freshness."

SOME NOSE.—Deacon C———, of Hartford, Conn., is well known as being provided with an enormous handle to his countenance, in the shape of a huge nose; in fact it was remarkable for its great length. On a late occasion, when taking up a collection in the church to which he belonged, as he passed through the congregation every person to whom he presented the box seemed to be possessed by a sudden and uncontrollable desire to laugh. The deacon did not know what to make of it. He had often passed it round before, but no such effect had he witnessed. The deacon was fairly puzzled. The secret, however, leaked out. He had been afflicted a day or two with a sore on his nasal appendage, and had placed a small piece of sticking plaster over it. During the morning of the day in question, the plaster had dropped off; the deacon seeing it, as he supposed, on the floor, picked it up and stuck it on again.—But, alas for men who sometimes make great mistakes, he picked up instead a piece of paper which the manufacturers of spool cotton paste on the end of every spool, and which reads "Warranted to hold out 200 yards." Such a sign on such a nose was enough to upset the gravity of any congregation.

☞Few persons are perhaps aware of the extent and value of the British opium trade with China, though every one knows that the first war of England with China was waged for the purpose of the protection of that trade.—From authentic sources we know that the value of the opium brought into their ports by British vessels from the British East Indies is over fifty millions of dollars a year. The incidental value of the traffic is still greater to England, for the opium answers the purpose of specie in the purchase of teas and other commodities of China. The revenue derived from the importation of teas, which are the proceeds of the opium, is about as large as the entire receipts of the United States from customs during the past year.

A NOVEL WAGER.—We have noticed a great many silly election bets, but here is one mentioned by the Troy papers which beats all:—A gentleman named Fanshaw, residing in Saratoga county, offered to allow one Sanderson to burn down his cow-house, if Judge Parker failed to get 15,000 majority for Governor. Mr. Sanderson won the privilege of touching off the cow-house. Mr. Sanderson touched off the cow-house, and the cow-house was burned to the ground. In burning the cow-house, Mr. Sanderson also burned two cows, worth $90—Fanshaw admits that his friend had a perfect right to burn the house, but not the cattle.—For doing this latter, Fanshaw has commenced a suit against Sanderson.

YANKEE ALL OVER.—Bayard Taylor says that a Yankee in walking in St. Petersburgh on a muddy day met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass and the street was very deep in filth, whereupon the American took a silver rouble from his pocket shook it in his closed hand, and cried out, "Crown, or Tail?" "Crown," guessed the Grand Duke. "Your Highness has won," said the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping into the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

NAPOLEON having entered one of the cities of Italy, the church wardens recommended to him the reliques of their church.

"Sire, will you deign to take our apostles under your protection?"

"Your apostles; are they wood?"

"No, sire."

"Of what are they, then."

"Of silver, sire—of solid silver."

"Solid silver!" replied Napoleon, quickly, "yes I shall help them to fulfill their mission; it has been ordained that they would go throughout the world, and they shall."

Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the mint at Paris.

☞"Will you help me out of this mud hole?" said a traveling druggist, who had just been compelled to stop his team in a mud hole, because they couldn't pull it out.

"No, I can,t stop," said the Yankee, who was heavily loaded, and was fearful that he would be too late for the cars.

"I would take it as a great favor, besides paying you," said the druggist.

"What are you loaded with?" asked the Yankee.

"Drugs and medicines," was the reply.

"I guess I'll try and get you out, then, for I am loaded with tombstones." They were seen traveling together after that.

WHERE THE SHIP TIMBER COMES FROM.—Maine is thought by many to be covered with forests, and here and there a cleared spot where civilization has made advances; and yet our ship-builders go out of the State to get nearly all the wood used in construction of our ships. The oak comes from Virginia and Maryland, the yellow pine from Pennsylvania, while the knees are brought from Canada and the Provinces, leaving very little as the product of the Maine forests.—*Bath Times.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT ON CARD PLAYING.—"To dribble away life," says Sir Walter Scott, "in exchanging bits of painted pasteboard round a green table, for the paltry concern of a few shillings, can only be excused in folly or superannuation. It is like riding on a rocking horse, where your utmost exertion never carries you a foot forward; it is a kind of a mental treadmill where you are perpetually climbing, but where you can never raise an inch."

A YOUTHFUL MOTHER.—The official return of the Overseers of the Poor, in the town of Taunton, mentions that Elizabeth Drayton was eleven years old on the 24th day of May, 1858, and became the mother of Horace White Drayton on the 1st day of February, 1858—three months and twenty four days before she was eleven years old.

☞An impatient Welchman calling to his wife, said:

'Come, come, isn't breakfast ready? I've had nothing since yesterday, and to-morrow will be the third day!'

This is equal to the call of the stirring housewife, who arroused her maid at four o'clock, with, 'Come, Bridget, get up! Here 'tis Monday morning; to-morrow's Tuesday, and the next day's Wednesday—half the week gone—and nothing done yet.'

HOURS OF SLEEP.

Nature requires five,
Custom gives seven!
Laziness takes nine,
And wickedness eleven!

☞A lady wishing a seat in a crowded hall, a handsome gentleman brought a chair. "You are a jewel!" said she. "Oh, no! I am a jeweller; I have just set the jewel."

☞"Father I want you to buy me a gun." "A gun, Willie! What are you going to do with a gun?" "Oh, I am going to fight Tommy Day; he says Susy Lake likes him better than she does me."

☞Some one inquires in the name of Mrs. Partington, 'Why can't the Captain of a vessel keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves Port?'

☞"I tell you, Susan, that I will commit suicide if you won't have me." "Well, Thomas, as soon as you have given me that proof of your affection I will believe that you love me."

☞A paper calling itself literary and miscellaneous, advertises that it intends to swallow up everything around it "like a great maelstrom." We have little doubt that it will prove a great "take in."

☞A lady asked a noted doctor if he did not think the small bonnets the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "Oh no," he replied, "ladies who have brains won't wear them."

☞We think it is an undeniable truth that the Africans, let them go to what part of the world they may, retain more unequivocally than any other people the odor of nationality.

☞"Gone a ducking" is the term used for a young fellow in Arkansas, who goes to sit up with a young woman.

'John did you ever bet on a horse-race?'

'No, but I've seen my Sister *Bet* on an old mare.'

CATO says, "the best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh, them with new.

☞A great man will neither trample upon woman, nor cringe before a kick.

THE gay attire of the coxcomb makes him a leaden rapier in a golden sheath, a cork-leg in a silk stocking.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, December 10, 1858.

P. F. Meyers & C. W. Benford, Editors.

THE NEWS.

——Hon. John Letcher was nominated on the 4th inst., as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. The delegates voting for him, represented 85,532 voters, a majority over all opposition, of 17,520. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the announcement of the result. This is a great victory over Forney's pet, Governor Wise, who opposed Mr. Letcher with all his strength.

——A Young Men's Democratic Club has been established in Pittsburg. We notice that our eloquent friend, Dr. Keyser, is one of its active members.

——The Pittsburg *True Press*, edited by a Republican, rebukes the *Gazette* of that city, for its "brutal allusions" to the President.—Verily, we are glad to know that the *True Press* is bold enough to raise its voice in favor of decency and fair dealing on the part of Black Republicanism.

——The veteran of the Navy, Commodore Stewart, has temporarily relinquished the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, having obtained from the Department at Washington, six months leave of absence.

——The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky will be held at Frankfort, on the 8th of January next. Nominations are to be made for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers.

——The inhabitants of Dacotah, in anticipation of receiving a territorial organization from Congress this winter, have elected W. W. Kingsbury as a delegate to Congress.

——James Chesnut has been elected U. S. Senator from South Carolina. This result is considered a great triumph of the conservative Democrats.

President's Message.

We subjoin a very brief and hasty synopsis of this anxiously expected document. We risk nothing in saying that it is the ablest state paper that has appeared since the memorable messages of Andrew Jackson. We shall give it entire in our next, with such comments as it may seem to us to deserve at our hands.

The President says there is much reason for gratitude, when we compare the condition of the country at the present day, with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress. Much has been done by the legislation of the last Congress to allay the sectional strife on the subject of slavery which was fostered by the application of Kansas for admission. It is a well established position that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property, and to hold such property under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, and the proceedings of the last Session were alone wanting to give it effect.—Left to manage its own affairs, all resistance to the Federal Government has been finally abandoned.—Had the citizens been obedient to lawful authority, it would have contained a large additional population. The refusal to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention was the fruitful source of all the evils that followed. A large majority of the members of the Legislature elected in January last, belonged to the party which had previously refused to vote, and thus the anti-slavery power was then placed in the ascendant. If the State had been admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature could have submitted the question of amending the Constitution to the people, and the Kansas question would thus have been finally settled.—His recommendation for the immediate admission having failed, he cordially acquiesced in the English Bill. In accordance with this bill, it is not probable that a third Constitution can be lawfully presented to Congress before the population has reached the designated number.

By waiting for a short time Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment, and the provision applied by Congress ought to be applied to all the Territories hereafter. Had this been previously the rule of the country, we would have escaped all the evils to which we have been exposed by the Kansas question. Justice requires the establishment of this rule and for this purpose he recommends the passage of an act by Congress.

He regards the present condition of Utah as a subject of congratulation, the Governor, and other officers, performing their duties without resistance, and recommends the extension of the benefits of the Land Laws to the people of that Territory.

The result of affairs in China has proved the wisdom of the neutral policy of the United States, and the treaty which has been made will be submitted to the Senate.

A new treaty has been concluded with Japan, which will materially augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove the disabilities heretofore imposed on account of religion.

It is the earnest wish that every misunderstanding with Great Britian be amicably and speedily adjusted. The question of visitation and search has been settled, by the abandonment of the claim by Great Britian. A proposition for a mutual agreement for verifying the nationality of vessels, had been submitted, by the last named power, in reply to which the Secretary of State said the Government was ready to receive any proposals. He had formed no opinion on the subject, but did not believe any plan could be adopted free of embarrassment.

He regrets that the difficulties growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty have not been settled. A final settlement is greatly desired, as it would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with France and Russia, as well as all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character. A Spanish official had insulted our flag and inflicted injuries on our citizens, and all attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. It is a great grievance that this Government was obliged to apply to Madrid for the settlement of questions, when they are immediatly referred back to Cuba. Cuba is the constant source of injury and annoyance to Americans, and so long as it remains open as a market for the slave trade, there can be no hope for the civilization of Africa. The Island of Cuba commands the Mississippi and with that Island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, our trade must be exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war. Whilst it is important to us, the value of this Island to Spain is comparatively unimportant. The policy of former negotiations, and the large appropriation required to effect the purpose, render it expedient to lay the whole subject before Congress, as it might become indispensable to success, that there should be the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government, after the signing of the treaty, and before its ratification by the Senate. He repeats the recommendation made in relation to the Amistad case, as an appropriation for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence upon Spain.

Our relations with the Independent States, South, and in North America, are peculiar. Mexico has been in a constant state of revolution, and it would be vain to attempt to force the payment in money of claims of American citizens. Abundant cause now exists to resort to hostilities against the government holding possession of the Capital, and should they succeed in subduing the Constitutional forces, all hope of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties will have expired. On the other hand should the Constitutional party prevail there is hope for a speedy redress. But for this he would have recommended Congress to grant the necessary power to take possession of the remote Territory of Mexico to be held in pledge until our demands are satisfied, for the protection of the frontier.

The President further discusses the causes of the financial depression, and argues that the Tariff had no connection therewith. It was the inevitable result of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as the United States, could have prevented it. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The expenses of the Government are given in a short statement and the President opposes any further loans to meet them. He recommends the practice of rigid economy by Congress in its appropriations, and a revision of the Tariff so as to bring sufficient revenue into the Treasury to carry on the Government without involving it in debt. He says it is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. He recommends *specific* duties on commodities sold by weight, or measure, and which are, from their nature, of equal, or nearly equal, value. In these are included iron, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits. The surplus funds in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30th, 1858, were $6,398,316.10.

The President also refers in very favorable terms to the Pacific Railroad project, but disclaims all authority to appropriate money for its construction.—In a commercial point of view, he considers it the greatest question of the day.

The message then treats of the capture of the slaver "Echo," and the disposition made of the Africans found on board, and concludes by recommending to the favorable regard of Congress, the local interests of the District of Columbia, and expressing the gratification of the President that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of his last annual message, by affording him sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all bills presented for Executive approval.

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN TARIFF.

Senator Wilson vs. Fr. Jordan.

The "Protection" Hypocrites Unmasked!

It is notorious that during the late campaign, the Black Republicans, in this Congressional district, and wherever they expected to make votes by it, agitated the Tariff question, asserting that the present low Tariff was the cause of the hard times and that the Democrats had brought about the passage of that Tariff. We have in previous issues of the Gazette, proved the falsity and slanderousness of these charges, and but last week, in refuting Mr. Jordan's reiteration of those charges, we showed from that gentleman's own statements and figures that they were untrue. *There never was a more truthful assertion made since the world began, than that which we, in common with the Democratic press of this State, have repeatedly given utterance to, viz:* that the present low Tariff was a Black Republican measure and was passed through Congress by the agency of Black Republican politicians. To the overwhelming proof of this fact which we have already adduced, we now add the following extract, from a late speech of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is a Black Republican of the deepest dye, to which we ask the careful attention of our readers:

"The session that closed on the 4th of March, 1857, was mainly devoted *by us of New England* and a portion of the country, to a modification of the Revenue laws. The manufacturers of New England the merchants of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, by letter and their personal presence at Washington, implored us, in the Congress of the United States, to modify the tariff before we adjourned on the 4th of March; and, gentlemen, for sixty days I gave to that effort to change or modify the tariff, my days and nights. I went to the men who represent the sheep growing regions of our country; they were mostly Republicans; they did not like to yield up the duty upon wool. We used all our powers of persuasion to induce them to consent to a reduction of the duty upon wool, so that we in New England might set our machinery at work in our woollen mills—machinery that had long been silent and unused. I think that those sixty days labor of mine were never surpassed by the labor in anything except to place Charles Sumner in the Senate, and N. P. Banks in the Speaker's chair. I thank gentlemen, these labors were not without some little influence with my personal and political associates; at any rate, I had the warm and generous thanks of men in New York for the labor I had thus performed in attempting to secure a modification of the tariff, so as to protect the interests of our section of the country.—Our object was to reduce the duty upon wool, and to enlarge the free list, and thus save some eight or ten millions of dollars that came to us in the real form of taxation, and admit many articles used in our manufactures duty free and thus indirectly aid the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts and of the country. We passed such a bill through the House, and it came to the Senate; but there it met the stern resistance of men who wanted to make a reduction equally upon all articles, whether they came into competition with our industry, or not. We passed through the Senate an amendment to that bill, and we sustained it because it was the best we could obtain. We sustained the tariff to deplete the treasury, to protect and encourage the productive industry of the country. The tariff men in Congress, with the exception of a few gentlemen from the wool growing sections, and from Pennsylvania, gave their assent to the act of 1857."

Senator Wilson says "we (the Black Republicans) *of New England*" "used all our powers of persuasion to induce them to consent to a *reduction of the duty upon wool*;"—"*we* (the Black Republicans) *sustained the Tariff to deplete the treasury*," &c.—"*we* (the Black Republicans) passed through the senate an *amendment*;" (the same amendment which Mr. Jordan says reduced the tariff on our Pennsylvania iron.) After this corroboration of our assertion that the Black Republicans are responsible for the establishment of the present tariff—after this testimony from a *Black Republican* witness, giving to our averment

"Confirmation
Strong as proofs of Holy Writ,"

will Mr. Jordan, or Mr. McPherson, or any other high Tariff hypocrite, have the audacity, the brazen assurance, the reckless disregard for his own reputation, to re-assert that the Democrats are chargeable with the passage of the Tariff of 1857?

WILL IT PAY?

The first question on the lips of most people, when they are asked to engage in an enterprise of whose utility to themselves they are not absolutely certain, is, *will it pay?* We have observed this to be a query which troubles some of our good citizens a great deal when solicited to take stock in the proposed Bedford Railroad. For the benefit of such, we would say, that but very few, if any, railroads pay stockholders, *in dividends*, what they could realize at simple interest on their money invested in railroad stock. It is, therefore, not expected that, should the Bedford Railroad be made, its stockholders will draw such dividends as will pay them a large per centum on the funds they invest. It is not presumed that the *treasury of the road* will ever be the source of wealth to any man connected with the project. But, on the other hand, it is expected that stockholders will be paid a heavy interest by the increase in value of real estate, not only along the route of the road, but in every section to which it may furnish a market. The effect it would have in this direction, would repay every farmer whose plantation would be enhanced in value, the full amount of his subscription many times over. As to the merchant, the mechanic, or the laborer, should he never derive any benefit from the road after its completion (which is not a supposable case) he will be able, whilst it is under process of construction, to make out of it much more than the amount of his two, or three shares of stock. Indeed, no man need lose anything by subscribing to this road; on the contrary, all classes, and people of all occupations, will gain by doing so.—It is a moral certainty that the farming community will be greatly benefited by its construction, and a prosperous country always makes a prosperous town. Let our readers make a note of it, that the Bedford Railroad *will pay*.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN BERKS.

The election for Member of Congress on the 30th ult., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, resulted in the choice of the independent candidate, Wm. M. Keim. The causes of this result consisted in Governor Packer's officials in Reading, throwing their influence for Keim and against the regular Democratic nominee, and in the absence from the polls of more than two thousand Democratic voters. Gov. Packer's friends in Berks, control about one third of the Democratic vote of that county, which when combined with the Opposition strength, is always sufficient to overcome the regular Democratic vote. They give as a reason for their support of Keim that he voted for Packer for Governor, just as though Mr. Wanner, the regular Democratic nominee, did not do so likewise! We can inform those gentlemen and their gubernatorial patron, that an earthquake is gathering beneath them, and they had better look out for a general toppling down of their official temples in 1860.

HON. J. S. BLACK.

We copy, in another column, an able article from the Pittsburg *Post*, concerning the office of U. S. Attorney General and the character and abilities of its present distinguished incumbent. We concur most heartily in all that the *Post* says of Attorney General Black, and we have no doubt that our readers, many of whom are personally acquainted with that gentleman, will do so likewise. No man has ever held the same high and responsible offices which have been successively filled by Judge Black, with a brighter and cleaner record than his.—As a Jurist, his legal learning is acknowledged by all to be extensive and profound, whilst the soundness of his judgment and the purity of his motives, have never been questioned. As a statesman, or political economist, his ideas of public policy have always borne the stamp of wisdom and patriotism. Nor is he less eminent as a scholar and a public speaker. His "Eulogy on General Jackson" is "familiar as household words" to all who love the memory of the old hero, and his famous discourse before the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, will be preserved in our libraries long as Freedom of Conscience is a principle dear to the hearts of our people. The article from the *Post* is a merited tribute to a great man and as such we commend it to the perusal of our readers.

CONGRESS

Assembled on Monday last, but up to the present time we have no account of any of its deliberations. It is presumed that a revision of the revenue laws, the Pacific Railroad question, our relations with Mexico and other foreign countries, will engross the greater part of the session.

An Important Feature.—The great demand which exists for its graduates, and the high salaries which their command are the best possible guarantees of the practical and business value of those whom the Iron City College recommends.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Poor Director.

We warn the people of Bedford County against the election of John Amos, the Locofoco candidate for Poor Director. He is in every way unqualified for the office, and if unfortunately, he should be elected, the people of the County will regret the choice. It is well known that *he openly expresses the determination, in case of his election, to have* Christian Stouffer, *his son in law, appointed as the Miller!*—Mr. Stouffer, several years ago, had charge of the Poor House Mill, and the people know how badly affairs were then managed, and if they wish to return to the same state of affairs, they will elect John Amos. Remember our prediction, as sure as he is elected, Stouffer will be the Miller. He also intends to have his own son appointed to the Stewardship, and then with the father as Director, the son as Steward, and the son-in-law as Miller, the family of Mr. Amos will have things all to themselves in that institution. Let the voters beware!

We copy the above from Fr. Jordan & Co.'s organ of date Oct. 8th, 1858. Observe that this lying sheet said, "REMEMBER OUR PREDICTION, AS SURE AS JOHN AMOS IS ELECTED, STOUFFER WILL BE THE MILLER," and further that Amos INTENDED TO HAVE HIS OWN SON APPOINTED TO THE STEWARDSHIP. The sequel has shown these declarations of Jordan & Co., to have been MALICIOUS FALSEHOODS, gotten up for no other purpose than to injure Mr. Amos' prospects of election. John Amos was elected Poor Director by 145 majority, in spite of these outrageous lies, and on Tuesday last, he and his fellow Directors appointed Wm. Leary, Steward, and John Nelson, Miller. Neither Mr. Stouffer, nor Mr. Amos' son, was an applicant before the Directors. Let the public brand the AMOS LIE where the BECKLEY FALSEHOOD is already fixed.

POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the Directors of the Poor, at their meeting on Tuesday last:

Steward,	Wm. Leary, (re-appointed.)
Treasurer,	Geo. Blymire, "
Physician,	Dr. F. C. Reamer, "
Clerk,	T. R. Getys, Jr., "
Miller,	John Nelson.

The present Steward, Mr. Leary, has given great satisfaction in the discharge of his duties and the Directors did well in retaining him.—The Treasurer, Physician and Clerk have also been very properly re-appointed. As to the Miller, the choice of the Directors has fallen upon a gentleman of excellent character, who understands his business perfectly and who will, without doubt, prove a valuable *attache* of the Poor House.

The Kimmell House, Washington City.—We call the attention of such of our friends as may have occasion to visit Washington, to the card of A. F. Kimmell, Esq., proprietor of the Kimmell House, of that city. We have always heard Mr. Kimmell spoken of as a most agreeable and obliging gentleman, and have no doubt that his hotel is an excellent one in all its appointments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

A TALE OF SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE IN SWEDEN.

BY FREDRIKA BREMER.

Miss Bremer is well known in the literary world as the "bright, particular star" of Swedish literature. Her writings are always fresh and interesting, presenting, under the garb of romance, ideas and theories of the most solid practicality; never aping the morbid style of the sensationists, or running into the insipid turgidity which characterises so much of the light literature of the present day. Her last work, "The Four Sisters," is pronounced by the critics, the best she has ever written. It is translated by Mary Howitt, the celebrated English Authoress, and the American Edition is dedicated to the late A. J. Downing, who was the intimate friend of Miss Bremer. We recommend the book most heartily and hope it will find many readers among the intelligent women of our country.—Price, $1.25. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York, still continue their re-publication of the leading British Monthlies and Quarterlies.—They furnish the whole set, embracing Blackwood's Magazine, The London Quarterly, Edinburg Review, North British Review and Westminster Review, for $10 per annum.—This is extraordinarily low, when we remember that in Great Britain the five periodicals above named cost $31 per annum! Messrs. Scott & Co., pay a large sum to the British publishers, for advance sheets, from which their reprints are made up. We abridge the following notices of these works from an extended article in the *Philadelphia Evening Journal*:

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW

was established in 1802. It is said to have originated among a number of convivial young spirits who were accustomed to meet for the purpose of discussing all the great subjects of literature, science, philosophy and politics. Its success was immediate and very great. There was about it a freedom, boldness, and spirit, such a varied learning, elegant criticism, piquant satire and acute reasoning, that it became the terror of parliaments—the censor of literature—the dictator of the press. In politics it supported the principles of the Whigs, as led by Charles James Fox; and in religion its high-priests were Harry Brougham and Sidney Smith, *par nobile fratrum!*" Its first editor was the celebrated Canon of St. Paul's, after whom the great reviewer, Jeffrey, then a young Scotch lawyer, took the chair of honor. When we mention the distinguished names of Playfair, Leslie, Mackintosh, Brougham, Dugald Stuart, Dr. Brown, Macaulay, Sidney Smith, our readers will not wonder at the marvellous change that soon came over the whole aspect of national affairs through its instrumentality. "*The Edinburgh*" of to-day is more moderate than its great ancestor of 1802. Times have changed and it has in a small measure changed with them. It now advocates the Lord John Russell Whig policy. The same old fire is burning still. It breaks out now and then. You can see it is still "the Edinburgh" just as in Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux you can distinguish young Harry—the great tribune of the people. The Right Hon. Sir Cornewall Lewis, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, was till lately its editor.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

was established in 1809. Its existence was owing to the tremendous Whig influence of "*The Edinburgh*" and was edited with a singular power by the distinguished reviewer, Gifford, a man whose pen was sharper than a serpent's tooth, and yet who seems to have had a heart as warm as could be expected in a great Censor. This Review was till his death, in the hands of Lockart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, who, with Southey, Croker, and others, contributed to its pages. It still retains the old spirit, but as may be expected with various modifications.—In religion it represents the old English gentleman. It wants neither "cant" nor "confession." It wants the Church to be a respectable Establishment; a clergy that can draw out and people that will pay tithes—for anything else Gifford or Lockart cared not.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

owed its existence to the same cause that originated the Quarterly. It took its name from the publisher—a man long and highly esteemed in Scotland. "Old Ebony" was first edited by Lockhart, above referred to, and afterwards by that prince of good fellows, "Christopher North" of "the Tent," or, if you like it better, Professor Wilson, author of and chief actor in the "*Noctes Ambrosianæ*." This Monthly still keeps up fire against free-trade and the Free Church, and all conventicles up whatever.—The "Ettrick Shepherd" and the great Irish poet and scholar, Mirgan, wrote for it. The historian of Europe is at present a contributor to its pages: and those articles on "Cherbourg" and "The Commons at Cherbourg," in the last issue but one, come from the hands of Warren, the author of "*Ten Thousand A-Year.*"

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

as we now have it, is a combination of four reviews. It was established in 1824, as the advocate of radical reform, in Church, State, and Legislation. Originated by the disciples of Jeremy Bentham, it supported his principles in law and morals. "*The Westminster*" was owned at one time by Sir William Molesworth, a member of a late British Cabinet, and had for its chief contributor, while in the country, Sir John Bowring now British Ambassador at Canton; it still numbers among its writers such scholars and philosophers as Grey, Mills, Isaac Taylor, and James Martineau.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW

is different in many respects from those which we have mentioned. It had a religious origin. About the time that the "Free Church" party made their Exodus from the venerable Kirk—the Established Church of Scotland—in the year 1843—a periodical was much required, in which they, the seceders, could set forth their protests against patronage and moderatism.

* * * * * * *

Thomas Chalmers was one of its early contributors. Isaac Taylor was also a contributor, but, it being discovered that he was not "sound in the faith," Candlish, Cunningham, and Hanna sat in "council, solemn, and sedate" and excommunicated him with "bell, book, and candle." It remains the great organ of evangelical literature.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

In the early days of the Republic, the office of Attorney General of the United States, was not regarded as of equal importance with other cabinet offices. Its duties were not onerous, and most of the questions which the Chief Legal Adviser of the Government was called upon to decide, were not of grave importance. But with the vast increase of the territory and population of the country—the complication of its diplomatic and commercial relations with other nations and augmenting number of matters of internal domestic policy which the central government is required to adjust for the general good, the office of Attorney General has gradually risen in importance until it has become next to that of the President himself, the most onerous, responsible and difficult position in the State.

The other departments, like the Navy, War, Treasury, Post Office, &c., are conducted according to fixed rules of law. The heads of them are aided by a great number of assistants and clerks. The duties are generally well defined and executive in their character. On the contrary the office of Attorney General is one requiring a thorough knowledge of all the laws relating to each department, and a correct judgment in construing those laws when new and difficult questions of construction come up for examination and decision.

It is the province of the Attorney General to know what the laws are, and to point out to the various government officers from the President down, the manner of their action.

In the complicated affairs of thirty millions of people, the questions which are continually originating and brought to the attention of the Attorney General are almost innumerable.—His time and his mind are constantly in requisition. Grave matters of internal law upon which peace or war may depend, financial questions requiring nice discriminations, construction of the rules of service in the army and navy, land questions, pension questions, questions of criminal law, all crowd upon this department in great numbers.

To promptly dispose of all these matters—to be able to render a legal reason for opinions and decisions upon such an infinite variety of subjects, requires that the office shall not only be filled by a man of great legal ability and extensive general information, but that he must also possess quick perception, sound judgment and great powers, both of mental and physical endurance. While the heads of the other departments are required to act and to direct the actions of others—it is the peculiar province of the Attorney General to think, to judge, and to decide upon matters referred to him from all the departments. His decisions are to be respected and acted upon as law.

Before the Supreme Court of the country it devolves upon him to prosecute or defend the interests of the government.

It is obvious that this position can be occupied by no man of ordinary ability. Its responsibilities and its duties are too great to be entrusted to second rate talent. He is the legal adviser of the nation. By him the action of the nation in all matters of law is influenced and regulated.

The eminent and learned jurist chosen by the present administration to perform the duties of this most arduous and responsible position as Pennsylvanian and every one of his fellow citizens of the State and the Nation must approve of the great judgement which selected Judge Black to be Attorney General of the United States. He is a great lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and a pure minded, honest man. He is thoroughly informed upon every question of national, commercial and governmental law—is an eloquent advocate, and a strong, ready and polished writer. What he says is presented in clear, simple and convincing terms. He is wise in judgment, quick in perception, clear in expression, and just and correct in his conclusions.

He is simple and straightforward as a man, and as a politician, he can only be called one in that enlarged sense which means patriotism.

His great ability and eminent fitness for his position is unquestionable. Firm and determined in his duty to the people, he acts impartially towards both friends and enemies, and justly towards all.

Few are aware of the amount of public labor which he performs. For the correctness of his opinions, he alone is responsible, and a herculean amount of labor is required in making investigations and examinations into statements of facts and rulings of law. To perform all this labor requires a constant attention and unflagging energy. Even the clerical assistance, which might be available in his department, Congress has hitherto neglected fully to provide for. It is to be hoped that before the close of the present session, this want may be provided for.

It has always occurred in the history of partizan politics that the purest and brightest public men have had their defamers. Judge Black has not been an exception to the rule. Because he has steadily refused to make use of his position to advance the personal interests of some few small politicians he has been assailed by them with a degree of bitterness. But no man of sound judgement or whose opinions have been formed without prejudice of some sort, has dared to say ought against this brilliant son of Western Pennsylvania.

He is justly appreciated by the nation, and his opinions upon a great variety of important questions have stood the test of the severest legal criticism.

The course which he has taken in regard to the action of the Naval Board whose decisions have been so unsatisfactory to the nation—and so apparently unjust to individuals, has won for attorney General Black the approbation of all who have examined this important subject. The public sentiment of the country will endorse his sound doctrine, and through him the evil will no doubt be modified, if not entirely remedied.

As Pennsylvanians, we are proud of the man and proud of the manner in which he has performed the duties of his great office.—*Pittsburg Daily Post.*

DIED:

On the 29th ult., Mrs. Catharine Hardinger, of Cumberland Valley tp., aged 79 years and 19 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Flour unchanged; sales to trade at 5.00 a 5.25 for superfine, 5.50 a 5.75 for extra, and 5.87½ a 6.75 for extra family and fancy. Rye Flour and Corn Meal very quiet. Wheat scarce, but there is little doing: sales 4000 bush red at 1.27 a 1.28, and white 1.35 a 1.40. Rye commands 80c, and new Corn is lower; sales 4000 bush New Jersey and Pennsylvania at 68 a 70c. Oats in demand; 3000 bush Delaware sold at 45½c, and Pennsylvania at 45 a 47c. Whiskey firm at 24½ a 25c for Pennsylvania bbls, and 25½ a 26c for Ohio.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat buoyant; sales of red at 1.20; white 1.35 a 1.50. Corn dull at 62 a 65c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork 17.50; prime 14.50. Lard firm at 10½ a 11. Whiskey dull.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of Catharine Hardinger late of Cumberland Valley township, in said county, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER,
Dec. 11, 1858. Adm'r.

ATTENTION, BEDFORD RIFLEMEN!

You are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform (with Pompoon) in Bedford, at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th day of January, next, at 10 O'clock, A. M., with 10 rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out be made, as business of importance demands every member present who wishes any benefit arising from the Late Military Law, passed April 1858. By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT O. S.

Bedford, December 10, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Auditor's Notice.

Nicholas Lyons vs. Adam Corle. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, vend. exp, No. 11, Nov. Term, 1850.

On motion, J. W. Lingenfelter, appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff raised on sale of defendant's Real Estate to and amongst creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Thursday the 16th day of December next at 10 O'clock of said day at the office in the Borough of Bedford when and where all parties interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Nov. 29th 1858. Auditor.

STATEMENT,

SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS:	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Furniture over $300.	Pleasure carriages.	Trades and Occupations.	Offices above $200.	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and county purposes.	County tax at 3 mills.	State tax at 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough.			172,164	9,112	4,785	1,080	118,600	2,250	1,990		6700	2,019	1,49[illegible]	320,199	960 59	800 50
Bedford Township.	201,951	995	5,640		11,720	5,350	9,293	15,700	3,525	1,120		170	5	255,524	766 57	638 81
Broad Top "	166 639	2,64[illegible]	3,800	7 170	3,210	1,780	3,380	200	170	100			15	189,24[illegible]	567 72	473 10
Colerain "	104,527	2,629	4,675	220	9,330	2,028	6,900		3,520	1,450		125		135,40[illegible]	406 21	338 51
Comb, Valley "	142 605	10,834	3,285		9,700	2,241	2,710		150	400				171,925	515 77	429 81
Harrison "	115,979	61[illegible]		25	8,665	3,110	310		1,675	100				130,479	391 43	326 19
Hopewell "	98,564	6 943			6,030	2,098	1,300		60				12	115,92[illegible]	345 07	287 56
Juniata "	86,108	562	1,630	20	6,570	2,860			1,040					98,79[illegible]	296 37	246 98
Liberty "	56,724	8,539	6,748	771	3,115	1,192	1,000		165	1,000		5		79,304	237 91	198 26
Londonderry "	101 37[illegible]	4,569	825	125	6,275	2,350			980	2,083				118,58[illegible]	355 74	296 46
Monroe "	113,69[illegible]	8,565	3,260	420	9,001	3,168	100		303	968				139,475	418 42	348 69
Napier "	128,324	6,437			7,900	4,810	2,600		1,090	3,630		125		154,91[illegible]	464 74	387 29
Providence East "	84,876	5,288			5,319	2,591	624		71	1,880		9		101,40[illegible]	304 22	253 52
Providence West "	48,596	2,625	13,100	1,035	4,015	1,788	5,273		65					77,08[illegible]	231 24	192 70
Schellsburg Borough.	5,535	475	22,314	385	1,695	472	200		54			20		31 64[illegible]	94 92	79 40
Snake Spring Township.	79,184	1,509			4,130	1,780	9,845		90			50		97,458	292 37	243 65
Southampton "	106 574	1 679			9,346	3,831			7	1,700				123,20[illegible]	369 61	308 01
St. Clair "	151 196	5,9[illegible]3	9,875	450	12,567	4,831	1,800		2,84[illegible]	2,710		15[illegible]		192 348	577 04	481 87
Union "	94,797	7,770	1,195	60	5,600	2,440	695		9[illegible]	1,430		5[illegible]		114,98[illegible]	344 9[illegible]	287 46
Woodberry Middle Tp.	221,754	15,061	13,010		9,960	2,950	6,600		1,5[illegible]	5,643		5[illegible]		276,608	829 8[illegible]	692 52
Woodberry South "	189,402	45,194	4,942		5,490	2,162	12,844		2,07[illegible]	17,845				280,55[illegible]	841 6[illegible]	701 33
	2,298,398	131,213	246,113	19,788	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,700	2904	1,819	3,184,[illegible]	9,5[illegible]	[illegible] 23

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent. on every dollar thereof. President Judge excepted. ¶ Pleasure carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks 1 per cent. on every dollar thereof. ¶ Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value $1 each—other gold watches and silver lever watches 75 cts. each, all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the Laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, &c.," passed the 27th day of July 1842. And that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 13th day of December, 1858, for determining whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners,

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, November 29th, 1858.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—WHEREAS Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, died seized of the following real estate, to wit, a tract of land situate in said township, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less; with about ninety acres cleared, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, &c.; adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Born, Peter Hillegas and others, which by his last Will and Testament, he devised to his sons, to wit: George, residing in Stark county, Ohio, Henry and John, residing in Bedford county Pa., William, residing in Somerset county, Pa., Philip, residing in Bedford county, Pa., and Jacob, residing in Henry county, Iowa, leaving also a widow, Margaret Hoover, to whom he gave the "one third of all the interest of all his estate," but who declines taking under the Will aforesaid—leaving issue also daughters, to wit, Catharine, Maria, Susanna, and grand children the issue of Margaret and of Elizabeth, both deceased.

NOW THEREFORE,—a writ of partition, or valuation having been granted, on petition, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed —NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or valuation, on the said premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of December, instant, on the premises, when and where they can attend.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 3, '58.

Look Out--Last Notice!

WE have left the Notes and Accounts due us in East Providence Township, in the hands of G. W. Householder, Esq. Also our Notes and Books in the hands of M. M. Peebles, Esq., in Bloody Run.— If not paid by the 1st of January next, suits will be instituted without respect to person.

MURRAY & BROTHER.

Bloody Run, Nov. 26, 1858.

STRAY STEER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Union township, Bedford county, the last of July, last, a white and brindle spotted Muly Steer, left ear cut off and a slit in the right—one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs.

AMOS BERKHIMER.

Nov. 26, 1858.

Teacher's Institute.

THE Teachers of Bedford county, are hereby requested to meet in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, to hold a two day's Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and Public in general are invited to attend.

H. HECKERMAN.

Nov. 26, 1858. County Superintendent.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Pleasantville, St. Clair township, on

Saturday, the 8th day of January, next,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND IN SAID TOWN, with Dwelling House, STORE House, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hershman. ☞Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON.

Adm'r of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, dec'd.

Nov. 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY,

next, the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing

181 *Acres and 90 Perches, with Log House,* FRAME BARN and other out-buildings thereon — There is also an apple orchard on the premises. This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation—is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investments.

Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON.

Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Ickes, dec'd.

Nov. 26, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Nov'r 22d, 1858.

☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Boos Joseph, Barkhimer Susannah, Burns Mary, Bsworth Chas. Esq., Clark E W Rev 4, Crisman Elizabeth, Mrs., Fleet Isaac, Felltemmor Isaac, Hixon Andrew, Hammer Amanda Miss, Hardinger Eli, Harier Adam, Kelly Robert, Kennedy John S., Lindsey B. Esq., Long Peter, McCulloch James J., McIntosh John C., McLaughlin Henry C., McMahon L B Rev., McAllister H N., McBrede Bennett, Mellot Adam, Miller A F., Merrick John, Esq., Miller Josiah, Mylle Corref, Overeker Hannah Jane Miss, Purdew Wm. Esq., Piper & Scott Messrs., Rose Timothy 2, Remay Conrode, Rouser John W., Renbole Urias, Snow Maria, Swortz Sarah Mrs., Smith Mason, Sheeder Philip, Rev., Sock Samuel, Trouble A M Miss, Welds B C Esq., West John C., Woodcock Kate Miss, Zimmer Emma C. Miss.

JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.

Nov. 26, 1858.

FOR SALE, or Trade.

A FARM WITHIN ONE mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream flowing through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,

153 acres in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 5, '58. O. E. SHANNON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,

of South Woodberry tp., Adm'r.

Nov. 5, 1858.

PICKLES AND [SHOE]S TO [BOOT]

Many men of many minds—
Many Shoes of many kinds,
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for *heel* behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high; some low; some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind
Just take a little cheaper kind—
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits and pickles well put up;
Fruits preserved, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To Ferguson's be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare,
To please the taste of every one
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this Store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use,
But when you call just bring along,
What is the object of our song.

Hard Times Relief.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I have purchased of Joseph Shenefelter, of Juniata township, three head of horses, with as many sets of harness, collars and bridles, three head of cattle, one wagon, plough, harrow, and shovel-plough, and all the grain in the ground on the farm on which he resides, the aforesaid personal property to remain in the possession of said Shenefelter till I call for it.

JOSEPH MORTIMORE.

Harrison tp., Oct. 15th, 1858.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!

HILLEGAS and MOWRY,

Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.

WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling *very low for cash or country produce.*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

N. B. Merchantable produce taken in payment for store debts.

Buena Vista, Oct., 15, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store. [July 30, 1858.]

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eastern cities with a large assortment of splendid

Winter Goods!

which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest. Their stock includes all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles,

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR,

QUEENSWARE

of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market,

GROCERIES,

such as Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c.

Call around and buy anything you want.

Nov. 19, 1858.

Ladies' Bazaar!

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, now opened and ready for inspection at the "BAZAAR."

DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of robe and plain silks, cashmeres, Poil dechevres, flounced and side striped delain robes, fancy and bayadere de laines, French plain and printed de laines, opera flannel, English and French merinos, peplins, velvets de bergs, brilliants, American and French ginghams, English and American prints.—SHAWLS, a great variety, such as long, square, and mantilla.—cloaks, circular, raglan and mantilla styles. FURS—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs, Expansion skirts, &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, velvet, silk, satin, tufted silk, chenille, straw and mourning bonnets, ladies dress caps, children's and Misses' straw and silk bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, ribbons, feathers, flowers, French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French sets, collars, children's sets, edgings, laces, flouncings, veils, &c. *Hosiery—Gloves—Shoe, Perfumery—Jewelry* and an endless variety of fancy articles.

All of the above articles have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call, Ladies, and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The public will please accept Mrs. H. D. Paugh's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 12, 1858.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

elegant rich Dress Silks, Valentia Robes, French Merino, Thibet cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.

N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

LADIES'

FANCY STORE.

The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Thibet Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruches, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hose, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Crapes, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hoops, Sack Flannels, Wool Delaines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SILL,

Nov. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURG, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J C SMITH, A. M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A T DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial-Calculation.

J A DEVERICK and T C JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A COWLEY and W A Miller, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information.—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $2 50 per week—Stationary, 6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞Ministers, sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address F W JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 3, 1858—1y

Overland California Mail Route!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parmetta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Flannels, A large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices, Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirts and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Comforts, Cravats. Also, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to sell to suit the times for cash or approved produce.

Oct 23, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the first day of January, next,

the following described Real Estate, being a tract of land containing FIFTY ACRES, or there abouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a

GRIST-MILL, LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other out-buildings. There is also an ORCHARD thereon.

This property is in Londonderry township, adjoining lands of Christian Allbright, James Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville rail road.—In close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN,

JACOB C. ALLBRIGHT,

Adm'rs of the estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.

Nov., 19, 1858.

SOLD OUT!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Oct. 22, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

500 bushels of prime clover seed wanted at *J. & J. M. Shoemaker's* Colonade store, for which the highest market price will be paid. (oct., 22, 1858.)

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞*All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

TO INVALIDS.—*DR. HARDMAN*— ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,

FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"

Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,

MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,

"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22d 1858.

SOMERSET, "Glade Hotel," DEC. 20th.

CUMBERLAND, "St. Nicholas," DEC. 17th

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Paplapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

No charge for consultation.

June 4, 1858.

DR W. H. Witmor, OF LANCASTER (formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U. States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞*CANCER CURED* without the knife.

I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter. Fulton square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30,'58-1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.

P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge.

W. H. WITMOR.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall.

NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858—tf.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858—1y.

JAYNE'S WRIGHT'S, Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [July 30, '58.]

SWAIN'S PANACEA, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [July 30, '58.]

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

THE

Liver Invigorator

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.— One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 11, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.— I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bald. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 11, 1858.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware.
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½, A. M. and 5½, P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 262 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!—My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 ✕ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the county. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, aug. 27, '58.–3m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.



SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

SHOE STORE!

Ferguson & Co.,

HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office.

Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.

First:—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.

Second:—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.

Third:—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they cat sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.

Pickles and Fruits.

In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.

A. FERGUSON & CO.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,

22d CLIFF STREET, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURER OF

GLASS SYRINGES, HOMŒOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. [aug 13,'58.

PICKLING VINEGAR.—Pure Cider Vinegar—just; received also Extra quality mould candles, at A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by REED & MINNICH.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

How to save Money!



ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.



You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

February 19, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the

NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct., 29, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN

AND

WINTER Goods.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

have now in store a complete stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Byadere, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls, from $1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino under shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6¼ cts. up, cassimers, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well

ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing, as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct., 29, 1858.)

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. [j18,'58.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

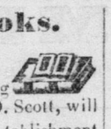
For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.



DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Snyder ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St, Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

---

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new cort at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Spantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858

---

500 bushels of prime clover seed wanted at *J. & J. M. Shoemaker's* Colonade store, for which the highest market price will be paid. (oct., 22, 1858.)

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20,'58.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE

of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry' Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

---

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.–1y.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14,'58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

D. R. ANDERSON,

OF CENTREVILLE, CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

would hereby give notice to his customers and friends, that in order to make arrangements for the Fall trade he will sell goods much cheaper than ever for cash. He also wants all knowing themselves owing him to come and settle with him without delay.

Sep. 24, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprieter.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

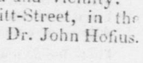
WILL practice regularly in the Courts o Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr., GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS, JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES, WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD, C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER, THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS, H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE. JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hither to presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of those have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.